PRICE FIVE CENTS.

INDIANAPOLIS, SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 11, 1891-TWENTY PAGES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

FNO OTHER HOUSE EVER DID OR EVER WILL SELL PERFECT GOODS AT AS LOW PRICES AS THE ORIGINAL EAGLE

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The Oldest Clothing Establishment in Indiana.

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16 SOUTH MERIDIAN STREET.

Many People

Find it inconvenient to lay out the full price of a good time-piece at one time. On this account they deprive themselves and suffer a great deal of inconvenience. Some of them buying inferior watches, because they are cheap, and at last realize that their money might as well have been thrown in the fire. The American Watch Club Co. has provided a remedy for all this vexation. We furnish you a firstclass watch that you can count on for correct time, and it costs but

One Dollar a Week

Our watches are the same style and quality, and put up by the same

| Construction of the same of the manufacturers that supply all high-grade dealers. Our non-magnetic watches are secure from injury by electricity.

The fine quality and reasonable prices on Diamonds and Silverware are attracting special attention.

American Watch Club Co.,

11 NORTH PENNSYLVANIA STREET.

NEW FALL GOODS.

sleeves, for 20c, worth 25c.

to 50c.

for 20c, worth 35c. 50 dozen Ladies' Plain Wool Hose, fast black, for 25c a

for 10c a pair.

Boys' Heavy Ribbed Hose, fast black, 6 to 10 inches, from 25 to 50c.

10c, 18c and 25c.

drab, \$1.25.

hand, for 69c a pair. 95c.

8-Button Suedes, black, tans, greys, fitted to the hand, 7-Hook Black Kid Gloves for 75c, worth \$1.25.

FRANKLIN HUNTER.

Successor to Vance Hunter & Co.,

No. 39 WEST WASHINGTON ST.

HOW HE GOT AWAY.

A Hindoo Robber Who Could Give Our Jail-Breakers Points.

For some months Raojee Koli, a notorious robber, behaved well. His devoted wife then appeared and petitioned for some jewthen appeared and petitioned for some jewels, which she asserted were her own property. Anyhow, she loitered about, and it is said she had an interview with him. Whether she helped or not in what happened afterwards is best known to those who must have assisted our native Jack Sheppard in his wonderful escape. It is asserted that at 5 P. M. he was locked up in one of the solitary cells, which had an ironbarred door and walls sixteen feet high, with a batten and Mangalore tiled roof. The next morning Raojee was non est. His escape was no mystery when the mode was carefully examined.

west. To this was knotted a tape from his pyjama; at the end of the tape he is supposed to have tied his cap with a little mud in it, and had adroitly thrown it so as to pass between the beam of the roof and the tiles. By a little shaking the weighted cap brought down this end of the rope within reach. When all was quiet he appears, or is said, to have swarmed up the rope and most professionally removed the heavy tiles, placing them carefully one on top of the other. When the hole was sufficient to admit his body he got through and drew the rope after him to assist in getting down from the roof. When this feat was accomplished he had to circumvent the watchers and clear the inner and outer wall and pass the sentries. Nothing daunted, he appears to have made for the central tower by getting out of his own ward, wriggled into the hospital ward and made for the outer ward at the back of the hospital. west. To this was knotted a tape from his

50 dozen Ladies' Ribbed Vests, high neck and long eves, for 20c, worth 25c.
Ladies' Heavy Ribbed Vests and Pants for 50c suit, Ladies' Heavy Ribbed Vests and Pants for 50c suit, Children's Ribbed Vests, in wool and cotton, from 25c.

35 dozen Ladies' Hose, with black foot and fancy tops, 20c, worth 35c.

50 dozen Ladies' Plain Wool Hose, fast black, for 25c a ir.

One lot of Children's Fast Black Hose, 5½ to 8½ inches, may be a pair.

Boys' Heavy Ribbed Hose, fast black, 6 to 10 inches, com 25 to 50c.

Children's Wool Hose, 4 to 5½ inches, your choice for Doctor Schilling Model Form Corset for \$1.

Doctor Schilling Dress Form Corset for \$1.

A-Button Kid Gloves, tans and browns, fitted to the and, for 69c a pair.

4-Button Suedes, tans and browns, fitted to the hand, for 50c.

S. Button Suedes, black, tans groves, fitted to the hand, for 50c.

Boys' Suedes, black, tans groves, fitted to the hand, for 50c.

S. Button Suedes, black, tans groves, fitted to the hand, for 50c.

Boys' Heavy Ribbed Hose, fast black, 6 to 10 inches, and pair the property-low were soon ransaeled.

A-Button Suedes, tans and browns, fitted to the hand, for 69c a pair.

4-Button Suedes, black, tans groves, fitted to the hand, for 50c.

S. Button Suedes, black, tans groves, fitted to the hand, for 50c.

In a Religious Conference. Boston Transcript.

Conservative doctor of divinity objects to issue preachers, especially on account of their feedbleness of voice and indistinctiones of articulation. Distinguished and indignant lady member (from the rear of the hall, in the voice of a lioness)—"I will thank the brother to speak louder; in this says." Doctor of divinity (suavire)—"I will be asys." Doctor of divinity (suavire)—"I will be a great day—or rather a great week. The lower classes are always ready for frolick-being purse is also apole, planted firmly in the ground. Straight, smooth and sixty feet lower looking purse is used to contain a large sum of a finite or not, would be dangerous at this juncture. For the Diez y ocho, Senorita," she replied. Though the people are down of finity will be a great day—or rather a great week. The lower classes are always ready for frolick-being purses to the very took where a fat-looking purse is used into contain a large sum of a finite or not, would be dangerous at the platform of the boat for some time of them accidentally dropped his waten. There is also apole, planted firmly in the ground. There is also apole, planted firmly in the ground at the first will be a great day—or rather a great devel. The list of the mack of the watch had in the very took here is also apole,

CHILI'S BIG CELEBRATION

A Patriotic Display Prescribed by Law, and Refusal to Participate Is Risky.

A Celebration Which Continues Several Days and Results in Various Sorts of Excesses-Barbarities of the Recent War.

Special Correspondence of the Sunday Journal. CONCEPCION DE CHILI, Sept. 5 .- Returned to the haunts of man, we learn that during those weeks of journeying in the wilderness, surrounded by unconquerable Indians, our lives have been more secure than had we remained in any city of Chili. where war has been rampant in its worst form-that of brother against brother-attended by mob rule, incendiary conflagrations, rapine and murders innumerable. The telegrams, which brought you the main facts of rebet victories, have told you none of the grim particulars. I want to impress upon my friends in the distant north that in forming their judgment of this Chilian controversy a few things should not be left out of account. In the first place, remember that the faction now dominating Chili controls all telegraphic and cable communication with the outer world, and therefore no accounts unfavorable to themselves are being sent abroad. On the contrary, their paid disseminators of alleged "news" have scrupulously omitted any allusion to the court-martials that invariably end in murder, confiscation of the property of many private individuals whose on the fashionable drive, the Baimaceda only crime was that of having remained | coach, containing the President, his handloyal to the government, countless assassinations, and carte blanche to pillage and destroy, which is known to have been given in several instances by the triumphant leaders to their blood-crazed followers. They speak, instead, of the "merciful policy of the victors"-and even while riots were raging in the cities and unparalleled atrocities being hourly committed, declared that "peace and order have been restored." A mark of the civilization of any land is its treatment of a conquered foe. A fair sample of the "mercy" that prevails in Chili was shown in the illumination of their homes and other demonstrations of joy by the powers that now be, when the

joy by the powers that now be, when the deposed and conquered ex-President, who certainly could do no more harm, lay dead in the capital city, having taken his own life in the vain nope of saving from further persecution his few faithful friends, and in the wholesale dispensing of free whisky for the purpose of inciting the irresponsible rift-raff to a ghoulish celebration of that sad occasion.

Remember, the end is not yet. Impartial history will by-and-by render a different account of these stirring events, and then poor Balmaceda, now suffering the world's contumely, will be written down as one who, though perhaps misguided, held the interests of his country nearer at heart than does the prest-controlled faction which defeated him, assisted by English brains and capital, for mercenary purposes.

HOSTILITY TO AMERICANS.

HOSTILITY TO AMERICANS. The hostile feeling toward Americans, industriously fostered by interested Britone, grows more and more bitter in Chili, with the Itata farce and the action of the casion equally well. The fact is, as one with half an eye should see, our English cousins are making too much money out of this far-away corner of the globe to willingly share any portion of it with Americans. In the line of monopolizing all there is of value in a country on which he can lay hands or gain a footbold "by hook or crook" the thrifty Briton stands without an equal, as witness in Baja, Cal., Belize, the Mosquito Coast, and other sections of the western hemisphere. To an "inside observer" it seems atrangathet the world is server" it seems strange that the world is slow to understand the secret animus of the present conflict—the last struggle of the Church of Rome to regain its lost grip, allied, in its desperation, with a few English capitalists, whose interest is not in Chilian patriotism or religion, but in Chilian nitrate and other articles of commerce. And it is amusing to note how some excited journals call upon the President of the United States and his Cabinet to tremble United States and his Cabinet to tremble in their shoes because of the hostile attitude assumed toward them by this puny and unstable republic. Uncle Samuel is still abundantly able to take care of his own in any part of the world, and in time even this arrogant "junta" may come to understand that its favor or disfavor is a matter of profound indifference to the cit-

In spite of his conceit, there is something refreshing in the patrictism of the typical Chilian, though it consists in killing everybody who disagrees with him, if he can. While we, as a Nation, have grown somewhat ashamed of our old-fashioned Fourth of July, and the Declaration of Independence, to which we are indebted for existence, is remembered for little more than the butt of professional jokers, the true Chileno will cut the throat of any man who refuses to celebrate with him the 18th of September. There is a law in the land requiring every house to have a flagstaff, to hang out the national banner by day and a lantern at night, on all anniversaries of the republic. Chilian vanity goes still further, and insists that all the schools must use text-books by native authors, all the bands must play the music of native composers; and visiting opera or concert singers must introduce the songs of the country into all their perform-In spite of his conceit, there is something songs of the country into all their performances. Although there is nowhere a more discordant and unruly people—nowhere so much murder and other serious crimes—yet the cruel soldier and the hunted bandit, the haughty don and the patient peon are one in their love of country and their firm conviction that it is the mightiest on the

face of the earth. POTENT WORDS. In the Spanish language, Diez y ocho (ten and eight) means eighteen, and amon Chilenos the words have special reference to the national independence, which was declared on Sept. 18, 1818. The finest residence street in proud old Santiago, the city of palaces, is named the calle (street) of Diez y Ocho. All over the land there are Diez y Ocho plazas, Diez y Ocho saloons, manufactories and estates, and many children, male and female, who were so unfortunate as to be born near that patriotic date are burdened with the three cabalistic words for a front name. At this festive time of the year the law compels the peo-ple to paint their houses, to clean the streets and to furbish up things generally, both inside and out. Every woman in Chili must have a new gown for the Diez y ocho, and in the matter of bonnets, it is to the creme de la creme of Santiago the corners. "Why are you doing that? Dolores," I asked. "For the Diez y ocho, Senorita," she replied. Though the people are poorer than ever this year, it will be a

body can be compelled to labor—the 17th instant for assembling of the people from the country, the 18th for horseback riding and general jolification, the 19th for sham battles between chosen divisions of soldiers, the tournament, racing, etc. Most of the people, however, spend the entire week, night and day, in one uninterrupted round of festivities, in preparing for which many of the poor sell everything they posseas in order to secure pocket money for the occasion; and in some circles the merrymaking is kept up far into October. By the way, here is a hint for travelers. In most foreign countries, and especially in Spanish America, it is quite the correct thing to visit pawn-shops, wherein may be picked up many choice and curious souvepicked up many choice and curious souvenirs, such, for example, as diamonds in antique settings, golden spoons, silver candlesticks, splendidly-embroidered shawls, silver-plated spurs, prayer-books bound in
mother of pearl, etc. A few weeks
after Diez y ocho, when the short
time has elapsed during which these
may be redeemed by their owners (and they
seldom are redeemed) is the best time for
pawn-shop purchasing. The funniest part pawn-shop purchasing. The funniest part of this patriotic season is the preliminary spree which always precedes the regular celebration by just two weeks, and is supposed to appropriately lead up to it. This extra joilification is known as Diez y ocho chico, "Little Eighteen," and is continued from one to three days. Though participated in by all classes, from the President down to the humblest peon, it is not condown to the humblest peon, it is not con-siderd quite so swell as the later celebra-

THE FICKLE POPULACE. I spent last Diez v ocho chico in Santiago -only one little year ago, and what changes have taken place. Then the hero of the hour, surrounded by his happy family, was the now despised Balmaceda. The troubles that culminated in his melancholy suicide were already begun, but nobody dreamed that they would end in war. At the races last year, and the subsequent dress parade some wife and two young daughters, were the observed of all observers; and the rabble who lately shouted with joy at his death were as ready then to rend the air with element it is "Le roy est mort; vive le roy. Their allegiance is given to the star that bappens to be in the ascendant, and they will be just as ready to welcome another overturning. One year ago the late President was not only a popular and happy man, but a very rich one, and that poverty could ever overtake him or his seemed en-tirely out of the question; yet he died so poor that all the money he possessed had been given to him by his wife from her private fortune to assist his flight. The widow and her children are left not only penniless, but homeless, for the victors wantonly burned and sacked their house, as well as that of Balmaceda's aged In this third city of the Republic the pa-

rampant for twenty-four hours, and still

cannons are booming and bands are playing "viva Chile," and carriages dashing to and fro carrying gaily-dressed people with glad faces. Hundreds of young caballeros, mounted on prancing steeds with wonderfully ornamented saddles and trappings, are galloping about like mad to display their equestrian skill and prepare for the afternoon's tournament. The fashionable resort of Concepcion is the Alameda, which lies in the outskirts of the city, sing up against a hill which rises abruptly to the height of a thousand feet, and though at least fifty years old few attempts have ever been made to beautify it. Lombardy poplars grow thickly in long rows from end to end of the Alameds. On either side of the first line of noble trees, rows of tents have been set—some pade of beards covered with cloth some of made of boards covered with cloth, some of old carpets and others of canvas. These United States government in not sooner recognizing the rebels for a present excuse. If it were not are those alleged causes others would be trumped up to suit the occurrence of the sound of the serve as a hotel, for in front of each casion could be trumped up to suit the occurrence of the serve as a hotel, for in front of each casion could be trumped up to suit the occurrence of the serve as a hotel, for in front of each casion could be trumped up to suit the occurrence of the serve as a hotel, for in front of each casion could be trumped up to suit the occurrence of the serve as a hotel, for in front of each casion could be trumped up to suit the occurrence of the serve as a hotel, for in front of each casion could be trumped up to suit the occurrence of the serve as a hotel, for in front of each casion could be trumped up to suit the occurrence of the serve as a hotel, for in front of each casion could be trumped up to suit the occurrence of the serve as a hotel, for in front of each casion could be trumped up to suit the occurrence of the serve as a hotel, for in front of each casion could be trumped up to suit the occurrence of the serve as a hotel, for in front of each case of the serve as a hotel of the s women are constantly preparing food— some kneeding dough, others brewing soup, and others frying onion-odorous tomales in kettles of boiling fat. Inside, on shelves, more delicacies are exposed for sale-such for instance, as huge turkeys, each baked with head and feet intact and a green olive in his bill. Should you call for a meal at in his bill. Should you call for a meal at one of these hostelries you would find the menu about as follows: Soup, made of chopped clams, beef kidneys, cabbage and onions; the lungs of fat pigs, broiled; boiled sea-crabs, garnished with the grilled entrails of pigs; roasted "sea-urchins," served in their purple shells; fried fish, with sauce prepared from ow feet; roast turkey, stuffed with onions, spices, red peppers and corianders; fried peas, pepper salad, bread, cheese and yerba mate—the tea of Paraguay, sipped, boiling hot, through a silver tube the size of a straw. You can take the whole course, standing, for the modest sum of about \$2; standing, for the modest sum of about \$2; or, if more economically inclined, you may find a cheaper alternative on the back side of the same tent, where, for 25 cents, you can joined the family dinner of boiled meat and vegetables, all eating from the same wooden bowl; and an extra medio (6 cents) will secure you two or three glasses of wine with which to wash it down.

> DEVOTEES OF PLEASURE. Every tent is a ball-room and a saloon, as well as a hotel, where two or three young women sing the plaintive airs of the cuaca, accompanying their voices with guitars, while couple after couple come solemnly forward, twirl their handkerchiefs and dance, and the bystanders keep time by the clapping of hands. Casks, barrels and bottles of wine are strewn all about, and so, while some "trip the light fantastic," othwhile some "trip the light fantastic," others drink; and they in turn dance and drink again, until all become too top-heavy tor further effort. Here comes a handsome country girl, in high-heeled shoes and close-fitting gown of navy blue, with bright black eyes and cheeks like roses. She twirls her handkerchief in the cuaca with a young rustic in poncho, boots and spurs until some old woman remarks: "Oh, she must have her wine to keep her heels going." "So she must," echoes the rustic, and he fills a goblet to the brim which she tosses off, laughing, at a single gulp. Other swains come in for a dance with the same damsel, she is so pretty and sprightly, swains come in for a dance with the same damsel, she is so pretty and sprightly, and each admirer must treat her to a big glass of the "rosy." Her heels fly fast and her tongue faster; but presently she steps high, as if the floor suddenly rose up to meet her, and, though still showing pearly teeth in a smile and coquettishly waving her handkerchief, she staggers and sinks down gracefully in a corner "Pohrasinks down gracefully in a corner. "Pobracita" (poor, dear thing), says somebody, "she needs a little sleep."

We look into the next tent just in time to see a regular Sampson of a man, with a head like a bullock's, tumbling down among empty casks and other rubbish, where men and women are already piled in drunken slumber. Scores of people on every side are in some stage of intoxica-tion, but there is no disorder, nor quarreling, nor loud talking. The wine being the pure juice of the grape, it produces no ill effects but a temporary stupor, which soon

For the amusement of those not caring to dance, the municipality has rigged up several playthings. One of them is called a rompe cabeza, "break the head," and seems to be well named. It is a block what Easter Sunday is to society belies in the North. Flags streaming over ever doorway transform the streets into long vistas of bunting—the beautiful Chilian banner, with its single white stripe on a blue ground, and two stripes, one white one red—interspersed by the colors of foreign officials. Even the cook in our house has felt the contagion of reform, and this morning I found her industriously pushing the dirt from the middle of the kitchen floor into the corners. "Why are you doing that?" I asked. "For the Diez y ocho." of wood, in the shape of a triangular prism, about seven feet long by one foot

populace.
There is also a pole, planted firmly in the

merely rolling himself in sand; and finally at the top of one he found a purse containing \$10,000 in bank checks. Immediately every boy rushes off, and presently returns covered with sand and dirt. The crowd in-creases to thousands, and the grease is rapidly disappearing from the bottom of the poll. Finally, after several hundred dollars' worth of Sunday garments have been hopelessly ruined, a ragged urchin, with legs and arms tied up in sand-paper, shins up the pole like a squirrel and comes down with the coveted package—which is found to contain exactly one paper dollar, worth at present about 20 cents in United States money. FANNIE B. WARD. States money.

SICKLY INDIANA CATTLE.

Dr. Taylor, of the State Board of Health, Gives the History of the insidious Epizootic Aptha.

Epecial to the Indianapolis Journal. CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 10.-Dr. John N. Taylor, president of the State Board of Health, has prepared the following facts in regard to the disease that is raging among cattle in various sections of this State:

"Epizootic aptha. or what is more com-monly known as 'foot-and-mouth disease,' is now prevailing to a considerable extent is now prevailing to a considerable extent in Montgomery county, as well as in other parts of the State. Epizootic aptha, so far as is known, first made its appearance in England in the spring of 1839, and spread rapidly over that country, Ireland and Scotland, prevailed for about two years, and then gradually disappeared. Since that time it has appeared in various localities at longer or shorter intervals.

"It is in its essential character a conta-"It is in its essential character a conta-

gious eruptive fever that attacks all warm-blooded animals, including man himself, under certain circumstances. It consists of an inflammation of the mucous membranes of the mouth, nose and throat, of the conjunction of the eye, the hairless portions of the skin, the coronet and clefts of the horns. In a period varying from twenty-four hours to four days after exposure to the conjugion. a cow will exhibit symptoms of shivering, followed by fever, the hair will lose its luster, lameness will appear, the drop from the mouth. The animal ceases to eat, and an examination of the mouth will show the cause. The inside of the lips and cheeks are covered with vessicles, if examined within eighteen hours, after which time there appear shallow ulcers with intensely reddened margris. An examination of the feet will show that in the clefts of the hoofs are the same vessicles and ulcers, causing great pain and

"Usually, in favorable cases, at the end of the fourth day the animal begins to improve, and soon all symptoms disappear.
It sometimes happens, however, that the ulcers become very deep, blood poisoning sets in and the animal either dies or recovers very slowly.

"As soon as it is discovered that one of a herd is so attacked it should be separated from the others, and a veterinarian sent

for who will institute such measures of cure and preventive as are needed."

FIRST ALUMINIUM BOAT. Made in Germany and Successfully Tried on the Lake of Zurich.

Philadelphia Telegraph. The aluminium factory of Esher, Wyss & Co., in Zurich-the first company in Europe that has achieved any practical results in the manufacturing of the new metal by means of an electrical current—has just turned out the first aluminium boat of the world, and has sent it to the electrical exposition at Frankfort, in Germany, writes a Berlin correspondent. Before it was sent away, however, it was tried on the Lake of Zurich, where, also, the first trial of the naptha motor and the electric launch took

The new boat has the size and shape of an ordinary steam launch for ten persons, and is driven by an engine very similar to that of the naphtha boats, with the only difference that the flame is kept constantly going, whether the boat is in motion or not. The hull looks as if it were covered with slate-colored paint. Upon closer inspection, however, it is seen that this is the dull gray sheen of the metal itself. Inside everything has the same gray color—with the exception of a few wooden benches and utensils, of course—for everything is made of aluminum, the screws, handles and hinges, as well as the small smokestack, which is polished so as to resemble frosted silver.

Not only the visible parts, but also the rudder, the screw and the engine-house are made of the new metal. The engine-house alone weighs 220 pounds, or nearly half the weight of nearly all the aluminium in the boat. As one pound of the metal at present costs about \$2, it is easy to calculate the average price of such a launch. The weight of the whole boat with its boiler and pipes of copper and the anchor and one anchor of copper and the anchor and one anchor chain of iron is 880 pounds, nearly one-half the weight of a two-horse-power naphtha launch of the same size. The fact that it ean be made so much lighter than any boat of wood or iron-for the specific weight of aluminium compared to iron is 2 to 7—of course is one of the advantages of the new boat. At the first trial of speed at Zurich it made seven miles an hour, two miles more than the average speed of the Zurich naptha launches. In a boat of another con-struction, and with a more powerful motor, of course, the rate of speed could be con-siderably increased. Another advantage which will recommend itself to most boatwhich will recommend itself to most boat-builders is that none of the more important parts, like the screw or the rudder, have to be protected against rust, for aluminium neither rusts nor tarnishes. It is this qual-ity, also, together with its lightness, which has recommended it extensively for cheap jewelry, cuff buttons, cane handles, opera-glasses and the like. Whether the new boat will have such a commercial success boat will have such a commercial success

remains to be seen. How Grevy Helped a Woman Journalist.

I never saw any one who filled a station of dizzy height with a more level head or a of dizzy height with a more level head or a more charming graciousness of manner than the late ex-President. His deportment at great receptions was ideal. The broad red ribbon of the Legion of Honor athwart his waistcoat appeared to stimulate him. One could take small liberties with him. "M. le President, I'm dying to have a good close view of Queen Isabelia, who is now surrounded by the diplomatic circle. How can I manage it?" said a lady journalist one evening to him. "I'll manage it." was the answer: "go into the greenit," was the answer; 'go into the green-house and wait there." M. Grevy a little later took her Majesty round the ground-floor rooms. She had on a lace dress, and he contrived that it should, through no apparent fault of his, get caught in a thorny plant. The lady journalist was asked to disentangle the flimsy garment, and to pin up a rent. This done, the much-obliged Queen, to whom M. Grevy presented her, returned thanks, and the whole thing passed off like a natural accident. M. Grevy's eye twinkled, and as good as said:
"There now! Am I not a sly old fellow,
and deserving of your best thanks?" Isabella was his client from 1869 to 1879. He had brought her husband to separate quietly from her, and rendered her any number of services as a counselor and friend. She used to go and dine with Madame Grevy, and insisted on obtaining for him the knighthood of the Order of the Golden Fleece.

Saw a Fish Swallow His Watch.

A rather strange as well as amusing incident happened on board the schooner Emma Clara white at sea last Saturday on her way up from Rockport. They were well out at sea, where the water was blue and clear and the wind very light, when and clear and the wind very light, when one of the passengers discovered a large fish, which is known in those waters as a linn, following close behind the boat.

Several of the boys were soon leaning over the stern admiring the fish, when one of them accidentally dropped his watch overboard out of his overshirt pocket. It was a large, old-fashioned Swiss silver watch, and when it hit the water it glaveed

METHODIST SPELL-BINDERS

Pen-Pictures of Distinguished Participants in the Ecumenical Council.

Personal Appearance and Characteristics of Bishops Bowman, Keener, Carman, Foster, Hurst, Dr. Stephenson and Others.

Special Correspondence of the Sunday Journal, WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 .- That unique body -the only gathering of the kind ever held in America-the Ecumenical Methodist Conference, is now in session, and for two weeks the focus of Methodist eyes the world over will be the Metropolitan Church of this city, an edifice which, as the immediate scene of a conclave so important and memorable, will be regarded in the years to come as one of the historic landmarks of Methodistic progress. It is not at all inappropriate to call this a world's conference, for geographically it represents the world, the delegates coming, not only from every part of Europe and America, but from China, from India, from Australia, and one even from the island of Fiji. Numerically also may it lay claim to this broad designanation; for, as one of the speakers has truthfully said, the Methodist faith is not only stronger than any other on this western continent, but it is, with a single exception, the most numerous Protestant

the face of the globe. In the opening exercises of such a body two things are inevitable. One is sure to see on the platform its leading men; and just as surely, from what is said and done by these leaders, will a fair prophecy be afforded of the results which are likely to enme from its deliberations. When interest on the opening day was at full tide, there was turned upon the platform a flash of light which made it possible to take an instantaneous photograph of the scene. Pending the development of that picture, suppose your correspondent, by a few rhetor-ical flashes, should offer a pencil picture of the scene. To sketch it adequately is out of the question. Those who were present felt that it was an occasion never to be forgotten, and which it would have been al-

body, among people of English speech, on

gotten, and which it would have been almost a calamity to have missed.

The first to mount the rostrum is Bishop Bowman, to whom, as senior bishop of the M. E. Church, the honor falls of having to call this distinguished body to order. This gentleman, from his diminutive stature, his clean-shaven and spiritual features, his thin, compressed lips and white, flowing locks, is said to bear a striking resemblence to the father of this numerous family, John Wesley. Under the guidance of those who have drafted the programme, Bishop Bowman begins at once to summon Bishop Bowman begins at once to summor to their posts of honor the other Methodist chieftains. The name of Bishop Keener is called, and the gentleman answering to it, who is the senior episcopate of the Church South, is a man of middle height, with somewhat of a pallid countenance, which, however, wears an unmistakable stamp of refinement and intellectual attempth, and with a forward inmistakable stamp of reinement and intellectual strength, and with a forward inclination of the head—that stoop, if we may so call it, which is often found in those long addicted to study, and which in a venerable prelate of Bishop Keener's years and standing is as becoming as the long, silken hair which seems to fall back, as with an inclination of respect, from his Websterian forehead.

BISHOPS CARMAN AND FOSTER. Others who find places on the platform are Bishop Carman, of the Methodist Church of Canada, and Bishop R. S. Foster, of the M. E. Church of the United States. The former, like the church he represents is small and of a rather self-deprecatory bearing. He is more English than American in appearance-very prim, very polite, and yet, with all his sauvity, looking as though he could both take his ground and keep it if the occasion should demand firmness, and the occasion should demand firmness, and being, as those who know him aver, every inch a bishop, though his people, from an unaccountable aversion to titles which smack of prelacy, call him only a general superintendent. Bishop Foster is an ideal episcopate in all respects. His presence is massive without being in the least gross; his face strong and yet kindly; his manner dignified, though with no suggestion of arrogance, and the glistening white hair which crowns his intellectual-looking head seems as much in place as the sheen of snow on the brow of a towering and mysterious on the brow of a towering and mysterious

To descend from bishops to common folk-who, however, are only common in their lack of the episcopal title-that large-tramed man with a bald cranium, but with the hair he lacks on his head, is Rev. T. B. Stephenson, D. D., president of the largest Methodist body in Great Britain. He is the first real live Wesleyan president who has ever been allowed to leave Great Britain during his term of office, and if all who have filled this office are as genial and sparkling and able as the present incumbent we cannot but think that the close detention of these gentlemen in their own little island is an injustice to Methodism elsewhere which ought to be severely condemned. Next to Dr. Stephenson sits the idol of the Methodistic heart in both hemispheres, the saintly, scholarly, seraphic William Arthur, voluminous and great as an author, and once a flame of fire in the pulpit, but now, in old age, laboring under such weakness of the throat that he under such weakness of the throat that he is compelled to abstain from public address; a disability on his part which unfortunately puts the conference under the disability of having to take his opening sermon at second hand—or second mouth, to speak more properly—which is never so good as to catch what is said as the words come steaming bet from the lips of the man in whose brain and heart they had their origin.

their origin.
Still, Dr. Stephenson, who read this discourse, did quite well with it. and if one was very anxious to look at Dr. Arthur while hearing from him, one had but to glance to the left of the reader and there he glance to the left of the reader and there he was, an undersized man in physique, but with an enormous soul; pale, delicate and quite feeble looking, but intellectually and spiritually a very Hercules; silent, and yet, as another spoke his words, showing such an affluence of the cratorical temperament, and such deep sympathy with the thems and the occasion, that his eyes sparkled and his frame twitched, almost as we should have expected them to do had the noble and inspiring santiments been falling there and then from his own tips. THE OPENING ADDRESSES,

Interest on this opening day culminated with the addresses of welcome and the respenses they brought out. For three solid hours, with only the short breaks needed to introduce the speakers, did that favored audience eit literally spellbound at the feet of those great Methodist orators. There were six speeches, each different from the others in both matter and style, each having some distinctive excellence, all being first-class, and most of them approximating to the grand and even sublume. With years of observation and experience in great church gatherings, we do not remember an occasion when the flow of speech from so many different sources maintained so high a level or gave such continuous delight to those so favored as to enjoy it. Bishop Hurst was so happy and well poised as to defy disturbance by even the flash turned upon him for photographic purposes, though, for a moment, many of the audience felt as though a flash of lightning had struck the platform; and in very truth there was lightning of the Promethean kind playing on that ever memorable opening day all about that platform and radiating constantly all over that enraptured and spell-bound audience. or gave such continuous delight to those